



Joint Legislative Audit Committee

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

California Legislature



CHAIRMAN
MIKE CULLEN
LONG BEACH

MIKE CULLEN
CHAIRMAN

ASSEMBLYMEN
DANIEL BOATWRIGHT
CONCORD

EUGENE A. CHAPPIE
ROSEVILLE

MEROY GREENE
SACRAMENTO

VICE CHAIRMAN
ALBERT RODDA
SACRAMENTO

SENATORS
PAUL CARPENTER
CYPRESS

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN
LONG BEACH

NATE HOLDEN
LOS ANGELES

August 15, 1977

Letter Report 715.1

Honorable Joseph B. Montoya
Room 4098, State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Assemblyman Montoya:

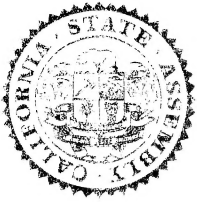
Your Joint Legislative Audit Committee respectfully forwards the Auditor General's letter report on the U.C. Davis Child-Rearing Practices and Academic Abilities Research Project.

The auditors are Kurt R. Sjoberg, Audit Manager; Gary S. Ross and J. Peter Bouvier.

Cordially,

MIKE CULLEN
Chairman

cc: Speaker of the Assembly
President pro Tempore of the Senate
Members of the Joint Legislative
Audit Committee



Joint Legislative Audit Committee

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

California Legislature



CHAIRMAN
MIKE CULLEN
LONG BEACH

JOHN H. WILLIAMS
AUDITOR GENERAL

VICE CHAIRMAN
ALBERT RODDA
SACRAMENTO

ASSEMBLYMEN
DANIEL BOATWRIGHT
CONCORD

EUGENE A. CHAPPIE
ROSEVILLE

LEROY GREENE
SACRAMENTO

SENATORS
PAUL CARPENTER
CYPRESS
GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN
LONG BEACH
NATE HOLDEN
LOS ANGELES

August 9, 1977

Letter Report 715.1

Honorable Mike Cullen
Chairman, and Members of the
Joint Legislative Audit Committee
Room 5144, State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members:

In response to a resolution of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, we are reviewing research projects at the University of California. This report addresses a research project relating to child-rearing practices and academic abilities. The project was conducted by researchers of the University of California at Davis (U.C. Davis) and involved students attending the Joaquin Miller Middle School in Sacramento, California.

The scope of our work included (1) a determination of the source of funding for the research project, (2) whether the project complied with applicable state and University of California regulations regarding such research activities, and (3) a consideration of the need for legislation to protect persons from unwarranted intrusions into their private lives.

Our audit detected a procedural error in the approval of the project and, as a result, the U.C. Davis administration has stopped further work on the project pending review by the Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Research Involving Behavioral and Survey Studies of Human Subjects (Human Subjects Committee).

Background of the Research Project

In early 1977 two U.C. Davis staff members and a senior graduate student began to study the possible correlation of child-rearing practices and academic abilities. The Joaquin Miller Middle School, which has the greatest ethnic mix in the Sacramento City Unified School District, was selected for the project. The District cooperated with the researchers in selecting the school and later in assisting the researchers with nontechnical aspects of the project.

Honorable Mike Cullen
Chairman, and Members of the
Joint Legislative Audit Committee
August 9, 1977
Page 2

Survey packets were mailed to approximately 850 parents of children in the school. The packets included a child-rearing practices questionnaire and a consent form with which the parents were to indicate their willingness to participate in the project.

Compliance with University Regulations

University of California regulations require that all research projects involving human subjects be reviewed and approved by a Human Subjects Committee to ensure that the project will be beneficial and will not pose a serious physical, psychological, sociological or legal risk to the subjects involved. All material to be used in the research project, such as questionnaires, must also be submitted for approval before use.

In this project, the research proposal package submitted to the Human Subjects Committee for approval did not contain the questionnaire that was actually used. Instead, due to what University personnel describe as a clerical error, a questionnaire for another project involving parent attitudes was submitted. The questionnaire that was actually used is included as Appendix A and the questionnaire that was submitted and approved but not used is shown as Appendix B.

Seven members of the Human Subjects Committee reviewed and approved the material submitted but did not detect the incorrect questionnaire. Consequently, the questionnaire actually sent to approximately 850 families with children in the Joaquin Miller Middle School was not approved and therefore violated University of California policy.

Sources of Project Funding

The project's principal investigator is a professor-in-residence at U.C. Davis and not a permanent faculty member. His salary was totally funded by grants from the U.S. Public Health Service. The salary of the researcher who assisted in preparing the child-rearing practices questionnaire was paid with state funds. It was not possible to determine the project's actual salary costs because the researchers did not separate the hours worked on this project from their time spent on other activities. Envelopes, address labels and postage amounting to \$154 were paid by the U.C. Davis Medical School through an account with the U.C. Davis Alumni Foundation.

State Regulations

We found no state regulations which pertain to research activities involving children in public schools. This appears to be an area under the discretion and control of each local school district. The California

Honorable Mike Cullen
Chairman, and Members of the
Joint Legislative Audit Committee
August 9, 1977
Page 3

Education Code Chapter 6.5, Sections 49060 through 49078, Pupil Records, and Title 5 of the California Administrative Code stipulate the rights and protections that school districts must give pupil records. The law stipulates that a school district may release student records upon written consent from the parents. The consent form must specify the records to be released and to whom they may be released. The form used in this project is included as Appendix C.

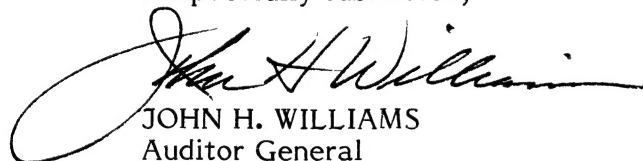
Conclusions

The research project did not follow established University policy on research involving human subjects. The University, however, has stopped further work on the project pending a complete review by the Human Subjects Committee. In addition, the University's Office of Research has initiated a complete administrative review of the proposal process to prevent a recurrence of this type of error.

Recommendations

Local school boards in California have discretion over research activities conducted on children in public schools because presently there are no state statutes or regulations to control such activity. The Legislature may wish to consider the absence of such regulations and develop legislation which would require that research of this type be reviewed and approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Respectfully submitted,



JOHN H. WILLIAMS
Auditor General

Attachments: Written Response to the Auditor General's Letter Report

Appendix A--Questionnaire Used But Not Approved
Appendix B--Questionnaire Approved But Not Used
Appendix C--Consent to Act as Human Subject

cc: Each Member of the
Joint Legislative Audit Committee

Staff: Kurt R. Sjoberg, Audit Manager
Gary S. Ross
J. Peter Bouvier

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

OFFICE OF THE DEAN
GRADUATE STUDIES AND
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

August 4, 1977

Mr. John H. Williams
Auditor General
Joint Legislative Audit Committee
California Legislature
Suite 750, 925 L Street
Sacramento, California 94720

Dear Mr. Williams:

Thank you for your letter of August 3 and the draft audit report regarding a research project on child-rearing practices and academic abilities. I request the addition to Appendix C of the cover letter sent to the parents (copy enclosed). The consent form and cover letter, together, comprise the documents of informed consent. As stated in your report, "the consent form must specify the records to be released and to whom." The cover letter specifies "the California Standardized Achievement Test" in math and English.

The University of California, Davis, substantially agrees with the findings of this report, but disagrees with the recommendation that each proposed research project be reviewed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Such review would be not only redundant and costly but also likely so time consuming that it would discourage research potentially beneficial both to schools and students.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Allen G. Marr".

Allen G. Marr, Dean
Graduate Studies and Research

AGM:kg
Enclosure

cc: Chancellor James Meyer
Asst. Vice President T. Jenkins
Vice Chancellor E. Learn, w/enclosures
Special Asst. L. Paige, w/enclosures

April 1, 1977

Dear Parents:

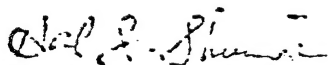
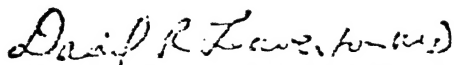
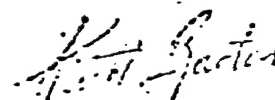
We are conducting a study trying to determine if there is any correlation between how children are raised and their achievement in math and English. Such a study may help to determine which are the best ways to raise a child in order for him/her to perform better in these subjects. If you are interested in helping us in this study, your participation would consist of filling out a questionnaire -- this should not take more than several minutes of your time.

If you have questions or concerns regarding the study or the questionnaire, one of the researchers will be available to answer them at 453-3574.

It is one of our utmost concerns to protect the privacy of you and your child and maintain confidentiality of all information you have permitted us to have, i.e., the information on the questionnaire and your child's achievement in math and English (as determined by his/her performance on the California Standardized Achievement Test). This confidentiality will be kept by pooling all this information together for analysis so no one would be able to determine from which parents and child the information came.

The intent of the information to be gathered from this study is to help determine which child rearing practices are most beneficial to a child's academic development. For this study to be successful we will depend on the interest and participation of parents. Your help would be greatly appreciated. Please participate in this study by filling out the questionnaire and Parent's Information Sheet, signing your name, and returning it to us in the enclosed self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Thank You,

Hal S. Shimazu
UCD School of MedicineDavid R. Leaverton, M.D.
UCD School of Medicine
Mental Health - School of MedicineKeith Barton, Ph.D.
UCD, Davis
• Abs - Applied Learning Center☐ Yes, I do wish to participate in this study but need more information._____
Signature of ParentPlease call me at _____
(Your Phone #)

1. Do you allow your child to play on the furniture?
 - a. Never
 - b. Yes, unless it's just been cleaned or "ready for company"
 - c. Anytime
2. Do you allow your child to play in the house with his/her friends?
 - a. Yes
 - b. Yes, but in only certain areas and certain games.
 - c. No
3. What kinds of rules do you have for marking on walls, climbing on furniture, jumping on beds, etc.
 - a. No rules
 - b. A few rules
 - c. Several strict rules
4. Children are often noisy. What are your rules about noisy behavior?
 - a. Children must be quiet enough to not disturb others
 - b. Children can be noisy at certain times and places
 - c. Children can be noisy almost anytime
5. How far can your child go alone?
 - a. Anywhere, even out of town
 - b. Anywhere in town
 - c. Within the block or to certain neighbors, stores or school
 - d. He/she must ask permission before he leaves
6. What goals do you set for your child's performance in school?
 - a. Always expect "A" work
 - b. Have him/her almost always do his/her best
 - c. Try to get him/her to do at least "C" work.
 - d. Usually leave it up to my child
 - e. None, child sets his own goals
7. What were your practices in letting your child go without clothes indoors?
 - a. Did not permit it
 - b. Seldom allowed it
 - c. Occasionally permitted it
 - d. Permitted it fairly often
 - e. Child entirely free to go without clothes indoors
8. Does your child have to be scolded for poor table manners?
 - a. Never
 - b. Occasionally
 - c. Every few days
 - d. Every day
 - e. Every meal

Circle the letter of your answer

9. Does your child have housekeeping chores?
 - a. Yes, he/she has daily housekeeping duties
 - b. Yes, he/she is responsible for keeping his room neat and clean
 - c. I help him/her keep his/her room orderly
 - d. He/she has some duties but I do most of the house-straightening chores
 - e. He/she does not help keep the house orderly
10. At what age did you begin teaching your child standards of neatness and cleanliness?
 - a. 5 or over
 - b. 4
 - c. 3
 - d. 2 or under
11. How important do you believe a college education is for your child?
 - a. A "must" for success
 - b. Almost a necessity for success
 - c. Importance depends on his career goals
 - d. Probably not worthwhile for him/her
 - e. Unnecessary
12. How do you react to your child when he/she does well in school?
 - a. Do not comment
 - b. Praise him/her some
 - c. Praise and reward him/her
13. If your child is doing something you dislike, what does he do when you tell him/her to stop?
 - a. Goes ahead, he/she has a mind of his/her own
 - b. Most likely he/she will stop
 - c. Most likely he/she will go ahead
 - d. He/she will almost always stop
14. How important is it to you that your child do exactly those things you tell him/her to do?
 - a. Not important
 - b. Not usually important
 - c. Moderately important
 - d. Fairly important
 - e. Extremely important
15. In giving your commands, how do you expect your child to act?
 - a. Not obey
 - b. Obey sometimes
 - c. Obey most of the time
 - d. Obey immediately
16. If your child is being bullied, what have you taught him/her to do?
 - a. Come home right away
 - b. Avoid trouble most of the time
 - c. Try to avoid fighting, but sometimes it is necessary
 - d. Most often he should stand up for his rights
 - e. Never take anything from another child, always fight back

Circle the letter of your answer.

17. In playing with other children, how would you expect your child to act if his brother or sister, if he had one, was being "picked on"?
 - a. Always stand up for him or her
 - b. Most always try to help him or her
 - c. Try to stop the fight if he can
 - d. Nearly always stop the fight
 - e. Always bring him or her home right away
18. If you see your child fighting, what is your reaction?
 - a. Break it up immediately
 - b. Try to stop it
 - c. If fight is justified, let it continue
 - d. Always let children settle it
19. If your child becomes angry with you, how does he/she first react?
 - a. Strikes or kicks at you
 - b. Yells or shouts
 - c. Takes it out on an object or another person
 - d. Pouts, feels sorry for himself
 - e. More than one of the above
20. How often does your child talk back to you?
 - a. Never
 - b. Seldom
 - c. Occasionally
 - d. Very often
 - e. Always
21. How much "sassing" or backtalk do you permit your child when he/she is angry?
 - a. None
 - b. A little
 - c. Only when parents are actually in the wrong
 - d. Moderate amount
 - e. Permit quite a bit
22. If your child became angry and struck you, would you:
 - a. Punish him/her strongly
 - b. Some punishment and a stern talk
 - c. Take away privileges
 - d. A stern talk
 - e. Take no steps
23. How would you react if your child shouted at you when he/she was angry?
 - a. Forget about it
 - b. Take little notice except mild scolding
 - c. Take away privileges
 - d. Mild physical punishment
 - e. Strong physical punishment

Circle the letter of your answer.

24. How do you view your child's fighting with other children just for the sake of fighting?
 - a. Forbid it; inexcusable
 - b. Don't like it and try to keep child from fighting
 - c. Tolerate it
 - d. Expect such behavior from young children
25. What do you do when your child fights just to be fighting?
 - a. Strict punishment
 - b. Moderate punishment
 - c. Little if any punishment but tell child it displeases you
 - d. Take no action
26. If your child was in a fight that he/she started, what would you do?
 - a. Bring him/her home immediately
 - b. Try to get him/her to stop
 - c. Ignore it and let the children settle it
27. If your child does what you tell him, which do you do?
 - a. Always praise him/her
 - b. Praise him/her sometimes
 - c. Never give praise for this
28. When do you feel a child deserves praise?
 - a. Any time he/she obeys
 - b. When he/she does more than is expected of him/her
 - c. Rarely
29. In playing, when your child behaves nicely, how do you reward him/her?
 - a. Give high praise
 - b. Praise sometime
 - c. Never praise; good behavior is expected
30. What amount of praise do you feel your child deserves for good behavior at the table?
 - a. No praise; good behavior is expected
 - b. Little praise
 - c. Some praise
 - d. Praise fairly often
 - e. Always praise for good behavior
31. When in someone else's home, your child has good table behavior, how do you praise him/her?
 - a. No praise; good behavior is expected
 - b. Little praise
 - c. Some praise given
 - d. Praise given fairly strongly
 - e. Always praise this
32. What do you do when your children quarrel with each other?
 - a. Let them settle squabbles themselves
 - b. Let them quarrel unless it upsets me
 - c. Seldom let them quarrel
 - d. Stop quarrels immediately

33. How serious does a quarrel between your children have to be before you step in and end it?
- a. Not serious, I don't ever want them to quarrel
 - b. When it becomes noisy
 - c. When property is, or may be damaged
 - d. Only when there is
34. What kind of behavior do you feel your children should have in dealing with one another?
- a. Always must be polite and nice to each other
 - b. Should be polite most of the time
 - c. Can squabble sometimes
 - d. Expect lots of fights. Children will always find some reason to fight and this is just natural
35. How often does your child's behavior require that you spank him/her?
- a. Never
 - b. 2 or 3 times a year
 - c. Once a month
 - d. Once a week
 - e. Almost daily
36. In dealing with children's misbehavior, how often is a slap a good means of punishment?
- a. Never
 - b. Seldom
 - c. Once a month
 - d. Once a week
 - e. Very often
37. How often does your child require some kind of physical punishment?
- a. Never
 - b. 2 or 3 times a year
 - c. Once a month
 - d. Once a week
 - e. Quite often
38. When your child behaves as you want him to, what do you do?
- a. Have a regular system of rewards, such as candy or money
 - b. Reward the child often, but not every time
 - c. Praise and reward sometimes
 - d. Use praise when I think of it
 - e. Nothing
39. What value is there in giving children rewards for good behavior?
- a. No value; it spoils the child
 - b. Some value
 - c. Great value; works well in training
40. How often do you give your child a reward for good behavior?
- a. Regularly
 - b. Occasionally
 - c. Never

Circle the letter of your answer.

41. When do you feel a child should have privileges taken away?
 - a. At the least misbehavior
 - b. Whenever he/she gets me annoyed
 - c. When he/she disobeys an adult
 - d. Only when he's/she's very bad
 - e. Never
42. How effective is it to punish a child by taking away privileges?
 - a. Not effective
 - b. Does little good
 - c. Moderately effective
 - d. Very effective
43. How often does it work to "reason" with your child?
 - a. Always
 - b. Often
 - c. Seldom
 - d. Never
44. How much do you think a young child, say a 1st grader, understands when his parents "reason" with him/her?
 - a. He/she can't understand at all
 - b. Sometimes he/she understands
 - c. Usually understands
45. When do you use reason with your child?
 - a. Always
 - b. Sometimes
 - c. Never
46. How often does it work to threaten your child and not follow up the threat with punishment?
 - a. It never works
 - b. Works sometimes but not often
 - c. Works a lot of the time
 - d. It works nearly always
47. How often do you use a threat and not follow up?
 - a. Never
 - b. Sometimes
 - c. Often
 - d. Always
48. In disciplining your children, which parent should carry out the punishment?
 - a. The mother should always punish
 - b. Mother mostly, father sometimes
 - c. Both should share
 - d. Father mostly, mother sometimes
 - e. Father should always punish
49. In your family, what part of the disciplining does each of you do?
 - a. Father does it all
 - b. Father does most, mother some
 - c. Shared equally
 - d. Mother does most, father some
 - e. Mother does all

Circle the letter of your answer.

50. Who should decide the rules concerning your children?
- The mother should always decide
 - Mostly the mother, sometimes the father
 - Share equally
 - Mostly the father, sometimes the mother
 - Always the father
51. In your home, who decides the rules concerning your children?
- I do
 - I do mostly, my spouse sometimes
 - We share it
 - My spouse mostly, I do a little
 - My spouse always decides
52. How have outside demands influenced your home life?
- Demands don't harm home life
 - A little trouble, but nothing impossible
 - Frequent troubles
 - Demands cause big problems
53. How satisfying is it being a mother and wife?
- Not at all satisfying
 - Very little satisfaction
 - Fairly satisfying
 - Very satisfying
54. Problems around the home tend to add up to a lot of headaches. How would you compare your home life as it is with what you'd wish it to be?
- Nearly all I'd wish
 - Comfortable
 - Some problems, but generally all right
 - Too demanding
 - Not at all what I want
55. Babies are a great responsibility. Taking care of your baby can be a real chore. How much trouble is it to you?
- A great deal of trouble
 - Get very little enjoyment out of it
 - Get some enjoyment from it
 - Take fair amount of pleasure in caring for child
 - Truly enjoy caring for child
56. What age do you like best in children?
- 6-8
 - 4-6
 - 2-4
 - Less than 2
57. Why do you like this age?
- Child more grown up
 - Now children are eager to learn
 - Children are cute at this age
 - Kids are fun to cuddle and take care of

Circle the letter of your answer.

58. What age do you like least in children?
a. 6-8
b. 4-6
c. 2-4
59. Why do you dislike this age?
a. Children too independent
b. Because they talk back and like to disobey
c. They are too active and get into too many dangerous situations
d. Too much trouble to take care of
60. Who is usually the best judge in deciding what rules to follow in bringing up your child?
a. I am
b. About equal
c. My spouse
61. How often do you agree with your spouse's ideas about child-rearing?
a. Always
b. Sometimes
c. Seldom
d. Never
62. How much importance does your spouse place on giving affection to your children?
a. Very little importance
b. Some importance, but not overly affectionate
c. Affection is important
d. Affection is extremely important
63. How much does your spouse play with the children every day?
a. Very little, if any
b. An hour
c. 1 to 2 hours
d. More than 2 hours
64. Does your spouse become angry with the children often?
a. Very often
b. Occasionally
c. Never
65. Who answers your children's questions, you or your spouse?
a. Usually the spouse
b. Share about equally
c. Usually me
66. How did you feel when you discovered that you, (or your spouse), were expecting?
a. Pleased
b. Indifferent
c. Displeased

INVENTORY OF ATTITUDES ON FAMILY LIFE AND CHILDREN

Read each of the statements below and then rate them as follows:

A
strongly
agree

a
mildly
agree

d
mildly
disagree

D
strongly
disagree

Indicate your opinion by drawing a circle around the "A" if you strongly agree, around the "a" if you mildly agree, around the "d" if you mildly disagree, and around the "D" if you strongly disagree.

There are no right or wrong answers, so answer according to your own opinion. It is very important to the study that all questions be answered. Many of the statements will seem alike but all are necessary to show slight differences of opinion.

	Agree		Disa- gree	
1. Children should be allowed to disagree with their parents if they feel their own ideas are better.	A	a	d	D
2. A good mother should shelter her child from life's little difficulties.	A	a	d	D
3. The home is the only thing that matters to a good mother.	A	a	d	D
4. Some children are just so bad they must be taught to fear adults for their own good.	A	a	d	D
5. Children should realize how much parents have to give up for them.	A	a	d	D
6. You must always keep tight hold of baby during his bath for in a careless moment he might slip.	A	a	d	D
7. People who think they can get along in marriage without arguments just don't know the facts.	A	a	d	D
8. A child will be grateful later on for strict training.	A	a	d	D
9. Children will get on any woman's nerves if she has to be with them all day.	A	a	d	D
10. A child taking a prescription drug for emotional or behavior problems should have the drug discontinued as soon as possible.	A	a	d	D

	A strongly agree	a mildly agree	d mildly disagree	D strongly disagree
11. It's best for the child if he never gets started wondering whether his mother's views are right.	A	a	d	D
12. More parents should teach their children to have unquestioning loyalty to them.	A	a	d	D
13. A child should be taught to avoid fighting no matter what happens.	A	a	d	D
14. One of the worst things about taking care of a home is a woman feels that she can't get out.	A	a	d	D
15. Parents should adjust to the children some rather than always expecting the children to adjust to the parents.	A	a	d	D
16. There are so many things a child has to learn in life there is no excuse for him sitting around with time on his hands.	A	a	d	D
17. If you let children talk about their troubles they end up complaining even more.	A	a	d	D
18. Mothers would do their job better with the children if fathers were more kind.	A	a	d	D
19. A young child should be protected from hearing about sex.	A	a	d	D
20. Many children with emotional problems benefit greatly from drugs prescribed for their behavior.	A	a	d	D
21. If a mother doesn't go ahead and make rules for the home the children and husband will get into troubles they don't need to.	A	a	d	D
22. A mother should make it her business to know everything her children are thinking.	A	a	d	D
23. Children would be happier and better behaved if parents would show an interest in their affairs.	A	a	d	D
24. Most children are toilet trained by 15 months of age.	A	a	d	D
25. There is nothing worse for a young mother than being alone while going through her first experience with a baby.	A	a	d	D

	A strongly agree	a mildly agree	d mildly disagree	D strongly disagree
26.	Children should be encouraged to tell their parents about it whenever they feel family rules are unreasonable.			A a d D
27.	A mother should do her best to avoid any disappointment for her child.			A a d D
28.	The women who want lots of parties seldom make good mothers.			A a d D
29.	It is frequently necessary to drive the mischief out of a child before he will behave.			A a d D
30.	Prescription drugs for children's emotional and behavior problems can often become habit forming.			A a d D
31.	A mother must expect to give up her own happiness for that of her child.			A a d D
32.	All young mothers are afraid of their awkwardness in handling and holding the baby.			A a d D
33.	Sometimes it's necessary for a wife to tell off her husband in order to get her rights.			A a d D
34.	Strict discipline develops a fine strong character.			A a d D
35.	Mothers very often feel that they can't stand their children a moment longer.			A a d D
36.	A parent should never be made to look wrong in a child's eyes.			A a d D
37.	The child should be taught to revere his parents above all other grown-ups.			A a d D
38.	A child should be taught to always come to his parents or teachers rather than fight when he is in trouble.			A a d D
39.	Having to be with the children all the time gives a woman the feeling her wings have been clipped.			A a d D
40.	Children who take prescription drugs for emotional or behavior problems often have a better chance of overcoming their difficulties.			A a d D

	A strongly agree	a mildly agree	d mildly disagree	D strongly disagree
41. Parents must earn the respect of their children by the way they act.	A	a	d	D
42. Children who don't try hard for success will feel they have missed out on things later on.	A	a	d	D
43. Parents who start a child talking about his worries don't realize that sometimes it's better to just leave well enough alone.	A	a	d	D
44. Husbands could do their part of they were less selfish.	A	a	d	D
45. It is very important that young boys and girls not be allowed to see each other completely undressed.	A	a	d	D
46. Children and husbands do better when the mother is strong enough to settle most of the problems.	A	a	d	D
47. A child should never keep a secret from his parents.	A	a	d	D
48. Laughing at children's jokes and telling children jokes makes things go more smoothly.	A	a	d	D
49. The sooner a child learns to walk the better he's trained.	A	a	d	D
50. Doctors who give prescription drugs to children for emotional or behavior problems are ignoring the real causes of these problems.	A	a	d	D
51. It isn't fair that a woman has to bear just about all the burden of raising children by herself.	A	a	d	D
52. A child has a right to his own point of view and ought to be allowed to express it.	A	a	d	D
53. A child should be protected from jobs which might be too tiring or hard for him.	A	a	d	D
54. A woman has to choose between having a well run home and hobnobbing around with neighbors and friends.	A	a	d	D

	A strongly agree	a mildly agree	d mildly disagree	D strongly disagree
55. A wise parent will teach a child early just who is boss.	A	a	d	D
56. Few women get the gratitude they deserve for all they have done for their children.	A	a	d	D
57. Mothers never stop blaming themselves if their babies are injured in accidents.	A	a	d	D
58. No matter how well a married couple love one another, there are always differences which cause irritation and lead to arguments.	A	a	d	D
59. Children who are held to firm rules grow up to be the best adults.	A	a	d	D
60. It is better for a child to have a slight loss in appetite due to a prescription drug for emotional or behavior problems than to continue to have those problems.	A	a	d	D
61. It's a rare mother who can be sweet and even tempered with her children all day.	A	a	d	D
62. Children should never learn things outside the home which make them doubt their parents' ideas.	A	a	d	D
63. A child soon learns that there is no greater wisdom than that of his parents.	A	a	d	D
64. There is no good excuse for a child hitting another child.	A	a	d	D
65. Most young mothers are bothered more by the feeling of being shut up in the home than by anything else.	A	a	d	D
66. Children are too often asked to do all the compromising and adjustment and that is not fair.	A	a	d	D
67. Parents should teach their children that the way to get ahead is to keep busy and not waste time.	A	a	d	D
68. Children pester you with all their little upsets if you aren't careful from the first.	A	a	d	D

	A strongly agree	a mildly agree	d mildy. disagree	D strongly disagree
69.	When a mother doesn't do a good job with children it's probably because the father doesn't do his part around the home.			A a d D
70.	Only the most disturbed children are given prescription drugs for their emotional or behavior problems.			A a d D
71.	Children who take part in sex play become sex criminals when they grow up.			A a d D
72.	A mother has to do the planning because she is the one who knows what's going on in the home.			A a d D
73.	An alert parent should try to learn all her child's thoughts.			A a d D
74.	Parents who are interested in hearing about their children's parties, dates and run help them grow up right.			A a d D
75.	The earlier a child is weaned from its emotional ties to its parents the better it will handle its own problems.			A a d D
76.	A wise woman will do anything to avoid being by herself before and after a new baby.			A a d D
77.	A child's ideas should be seriously considered in making family decisions.			A a d D
78.	Parents should know better than to allow their children to be exposed to difficult situations.			A a d D
79.	Too many women forget that a mother's place is in the home.			A a d D
80.	Children who take prescription drugs for emotional or behavior problems seldom experience harmful side effects.			A a d D
81.	Children need some of the natural meanness taken out of them.			A a d D
82.	Children should be more considerate of their mothers since their mothers suffer so much for them.			A a d D

	A strongly agree	a mildly agree	d mildly disagree	D strongly disagree
83. Most mothers are fearful that they may hurt their babies in handling them.	A	a	d	D
84. There are some things which just can't be settled by a mild discussion.	A	a	d	D
85. Most children should have more discipline than they get.	A	a	d	D
86. Raising children is a nerve-wracking job.	A	a	d	D
87. The child should not question the thinking of his parents.	A	a	d	D
88. Parents deserve the highest esteem and regard of their children.	A	a	d	D
89. Children should not be encouraged to box or wrestle because it often leads to trouble or injury.	A	a	d	D
90. Doctors who refuse to give a child a prescription drug for his emotional or behavioral problems ought to have to live with the child for a few days.	A	a	d	D
91. One of the bad things about raising children is that you aren't free enough of the time to do just as you like.	A	a	d	D
92. As much as is reasonable a parent should try to treat a child as an equal.	A	a	d	D
93. A child who is "on the go" all the time will most likely be happy.	A	a	d	D
94. If a child has upset feelings it is best to leave him alone and not make it look serious.	A	a	d	D
95. If mothers could get their wishes they would most often ask that their husband be more understanding.	A	a	d	D
96. Sex is one of the greatest problems to be contended with in children.	A	a	d	D
97. The whole family does fine if the mother puts her shoulders to the wheel and takes charge of things.	A	a	d	D

	A strongly agree	a mildly agree	d mildly disagree	D strongly disagree
98.	A mother has a right to know everything going on in her child's life because her child is part of her.			A a d D
99.	If parents would have fun with their children, the children would be more apt to take their advice.			A a d D
100.	Prescription drugs should never be given to a child who is doing well in play or talk therapy.			A a d D
101.	A mother should make an effort to get her child toilet trained at the earliest possible time.			A a d D
102.	Most women need more time than they are given to rest up in the home after going through childbirth.			A a d D
103.	When a child is in trouble he ought to know he won't be punished for talking about it with his parents.			A a d D
104.	Children should be kept away from all hard jobs which might be discouraging.			A a d D
105.	A good mother will find enough social life within the family.			A a d D
106.	It is sometimes necessary for the parents to break the child's will.			A a d D
107.	Mothers sacrifice almost all their own fun for their children.			A a d D
108.	A mother's greatest fear is that in a forgetful moment she might let something bad happen to the baby.			A a d D
109.	It's natural to have quarrels when two people who both have minds of their own get married.			A a d D
110.	Parents who cooperate with their child's doctor in the use of prescribed drugs for emotional or behavior problems are taking an important step in helping the child overcome his problems.			A a d D

	A strongly agree	a mildly agree	d mildly disagree	D strongly disagree
111. Children are actually happier under strict training.	A	a	d	D
112. It's natural for a mother to "blow her top" when children are selfish and demanding.	A	a	d	D
113. There is nothing worse than letting a child hear criticisms of his mother.	A	a	d	D
114. Loyalty to parents comes before anything else.	A	a	d	D
115. Most parents prefer a quiet child to a "scrappy" one.	A	a	d	D
116. A young mother feels "held down" because there are lots of things she wants to do while she is young.	A	a	d	D
117. There is no reason parents should have their own way all the time, any more than that children should have their own way all the time.	A	a	d	D
118. The sooner a child learns that a wasted minute is lost forever the better off he will be.	A	a	d	D
119. The trouble with giving attention to children's problems is they usually just make up a lot of stories to keep you interested.	A	a	d	D
120. Parents should insist that doctors try everything else for a child's emotional or behavior problem before they prescribe drugs.	A	a	d	D
121. Few men realize that a mother needs some fun in life too.	A	a	d	D
122. There is usually something wrong with a child who asks a lot of questions about sex.	A	a	d	D
123. A married woman knows that she will have to take the lead in family matters.	A	a	d	D
124. It is a mother's duty to make sure she knows her child's innermost thoughts.	A	a	d	D
125. When you do things together, children feel close to you and can talk easier.	A	a	d	D
126. A child should be weaned away from the bottle or breast as soon as possible.	A	a	d	D

A
strongly
agree

a
mildly
agree

d
mildly
disagree

D
strongly
disagree

127. Taking care of a small baby is something that A a d D
no woman should be expected to do all by
herself.

128. Parents sometimes have different opinions about the use of
prescription drugs for children's emotional or behavior
problems.

How do you and your husband/wife feel? Do you (circle one)

(a) Strongly agree that prescription drugs are helpful?

(b) Agree that prescription drugs are helpful?

(c) Disagree about whether prescription drugs are helpful or not.

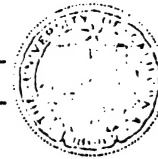
(d) Strongly disagree about whether prescription drugs are helpful
or not.

129. If (c) or (d) I feel that prescription drugs are/are not helpful.
(Circle One) *

UCP
DRL:eo

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH

SACRAMENTO MEDICAL CENTER
2315 STOCKTON BOULEVARD
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95817CONSENT TO ACT AS HUMAN SUBJECT

Child's name: _____ Date: _____

Parent's name: _____

1. I hereby authorize David R. L. _____, Hal S. _____ and Keith B. _____ to gather information concerning the practices I use in rearing my child using a standardized questionnaire. The intent of the information is to help determine which child rearing practices are the most beneficial to a child's academic development. The study is scheduled to be completed by June, 1977, but the duration of any individual participation in the study is only the time required to fill out the questionnaire. I also give my permission for the achievement scores to be compared with this questionnaire.

2. I understand that the questionnaire described in paragraph one involves the potential risk of recalling attitudes or incidents possibly uncomfortable. I also understand that a possible benefit of the questionnaire may be gaining some realization and/or insight into the children rearing practices I utilize.

3. I understand that the researchers will answer any questions I may have at any time concerning the questionnaire. I understand that I am free to ask questions or consult other people about the study or the consent form.

4. I understand that I may terminate my participation in the study at any time for any reason without prejudice or any sort as a consequence or withdrawing.

5. I understand that the investigator may terminate my participation at his/her discretion.

6. I have read the consent form and understand it.

Parent's signature: _____

Witness: _____